

hospital in Mr. Richard's place, and John B. Girard and family. Mr. Corkran had hold of one end of a trunk, and Mrs. Goble of the other. Her dress took fire, and she left her and ran for the stairs, leading from the cellar up stairs. He is certain that old Colonel Stone suffocated, and, from the sudden inrush of dense smoke, there is cause for fear that nearly all the others who were in there shared the same fate, bewildered by the fumes, and unable to find their way out of a building which they were unacquainted with. Mr. Corkran ran up the stairs and went into the reading-room on the ground floor, and thence hurried up into the library room. At that time there did not seem to be any symptoms of fire in the roof. Then, going down stairs again into the lecture and pamphlet room, he saw the flames rushing up stairs, and made his exit as hurriedly as possible. Nothing was saved from the building, not even the Emancipation Proclamation, and it is now an utter and hopeless wreck.

AT CHICAGO AVENUE.
It was 10 o'clock when the fire got to Chicago avenue, and all down Clark and Wells streets was in a state of terrible excitement. The fire had crossed the river at another point, or, rather, the flying sparks had set fire up near Ontario street. Encouraged by the absence of policemen, the roughs along on Kinzie street broke into the saloons there, and began seizing and drinking the liquor. Many others, at the moment when they needed all the self-possession they had, fuddled themselves, and in many cases, were

SURROUNDED BY THE FLAMES AND STIFLED BY THE SMOKE.
Some were found lying on the sidewalk, and, since no one paid any particular attention to them, they met their fate there. Some women, and their children, lingered too long and were either lost in the houses, or compelled to jump out of the windows, and receiving injuries, remained where they were. The incredible rapidity of the flames passed all comprehension. They sprang from side to side of the street, and, skipping extensive tracts, returned to complete their work. Often before the flames had reached a house, the thick, black smoke began to roll out of the chimneys, the result of the action of the intense heat on the pine woodwork within. The Church of the Holy Name, which has a slate roof, was especially noticeable. From the crevices of the slates poured out eddying whirls of black smoke, which, after rising a short height, burned for a moment with an intense flame, and then went out. At an early hour in the morning, it was impossible to get teams, but it was not long before they were all occupied. It is reported, but not on the best authority, that

FIFTEEN MEN WERE LOST
at a blacksmith shop on Rush street. All these fires, at whatever point they crossed the river, soon ignited, and swept on unobstructedly northward.

ACROSS CHICAGO AVENUE.
The people living north of Chicago avenue and rather west of La Salle streets, were exceedingly hopeful that they would escape, and that the fire would drift steadily eastward, not expecting that it would make any progress against the steady and furious west wind. They also had great hopes in Chicago avenue, which is a 100-foot street. But the flames, running up Clark street, and catching Turner hall and the new building north of it, worked west, and got into the brick blocks on the east side of La Salle, and then jumped the street and got into the blocks on the west side. At about the same time it crossed Chicago avenue and caught McEwen's planing mill, on Wells, near Pearson, and then rushed on northward among the wooden buildings situated there, blowing them down almost before they were on fire. Numbers of citizens seized what they could, piling it on drays, which they sometimes dragged themselves, and took the goods thus temporarily rescued over to a vacant lot on Franklin street beyond Eliza, where there was nothing but earth and green celery, and there bestowed their possessions in little heaps, with which the surface of the ground was soon covered. But this material with which the earth was covered was of the most incongruous and often inflammable nature. Irish women brought straw beds, and others piled up chairs, bureaus, trunks, and every conceivable article. It was not very long before the cinders, falling in dense masses, began to make of the surface of this lot a succession of small bonfires, and the owners, having no water, and no means of covering with earth what they had, were either compelled to stamp out these flames or to let their stuff go, and confine themselves to regretting the useless waste of time, or to pick up the most portable article and walk off with it. One man was seen marching off with a glass kerosene lamp, and after he had carried it about a block, he met a friend, who asked him what was the use of carrying a thing like that any further. He looked at it, observed that there did not seem to be much use in it, and tossed it away. Another man had secured a rickety and tremulous cart, to which was harnessed a rickety and tremulous horse, and in it he had a beer safe, which, with great regard for the property of others, he was carrying out of harm's way, on the prairie or elsewhere. Other men took their goods up to Lincoln Park, hoping that there, at least, they would be safe. But there, as elsewhere, the fury of the flames passed their comprehension, and everything stored there, as well as the trees, were swept away.

ESCAPE OF PEOPLE INTO THE WEST DIVISION.
So soon as the people west of Clark began to see that there was no hope, and that the fire was really bound to go northward to an indefinite point, they turned their minds to getting over in the West Division, where there was comparative safety from the flames, and plenty of vacant ground on which to encamp. So, since Chicago avenue bridge was useless, the whole tide turned toward Division, which, from Grove to Halsted, was untouched, and promised to remain so. It was not many minutes before a steady stream of carriages, drays, express wagons, and vehicles of every description were rushing pell-mell across that bridge, interlocking and breaking, while the southern streets leading up to Division were jammed with wagons, which occasionally caught fire. The expressmen and draymen, stimulated by the immense prices they were receiving—\$30 to \$50 a load—drove their heavy teams recklessly forward, breaking down the weaker teams, and forcing their way across the river in order to return as soon as possible for another load. Sometimes they themselves came to grief, and then, unfatigued their horses, tried to find another wagon.

THE ROADS WERE FILLED WITH PEOPLE
crazed by excitement and liquor, or stupefied by smoke, and no regard at all was paid to them by the drivers, so that at all those points numerous accidents were constantly occurring. One man was driving up Clark street with a heavy load when he fell from his seat
AND INSTANTLY BROKE HIS NECK.
The team was loaded with trunks marked "Barton Edall." Mrs. Edall was taken from her house in a half senseless condition, quite early in the morning.

THE WANDERERS.
crossing Division street either scattered themselves north or went straight west, while many of them encamped themselves upon Grove Island, which lies between the North Branch and Ogden Canal. When the trains moved a little west they found their way blocked by the cars of the Northwestern Road, which had been run up there to avoid the fire, and people were com-

pelled to make long detours to get through them. Many, unable to force their way through the confusion at Division street, which was almost equal to that at the crossing of the Berensia, turned into the side streets, and made their way to North Avenue bridge, where they were able to get out without great difficulty, though much hampered by the railroad trains after they got across there. Not only teams, but foot-passengers, carrying in their arms children and some little articles of furniture or wearing apparel, wended their weary way in the same direction. One woman had nothing but a silk sack, and another was accompanied by a child, who had in its arms a couple of cats and a little dog, and crying itself, sobbing out, "Don't cry, mama." After getting out upon the prairie they settled down wherever they could find room, some sitting in rocking chairs, and others upon blankets on the ground. None of them said anything, but all sat looking intently at the fire, which was immediately before them. Many who had teams went as far as the Artesian well, where they encamped around the large pond, which supplied them with water. There they remained in the most forlorn and uncomfortable condition, which was aggravated by the rain, which began falling about 11 o'clock on Monday night, and which caused a change from the warm and comfortable temperature of the day to the piercing chilliness of yesterday morning.

LATE ON MONDAY EVENING
Chicago avenue bridge caught fire, and soon fell into the river. It was even then almost impossible to get over at Division street, on account of the teams which were even then crossing. Everywhere the wildest confusion was prevailing. Families were separated, and the members were vainly seeking for one another. One policeman picked up a three-months old child, which had been lost in some way. Since there was no use in facing the flame, the engines arranged themselves along the west bank of the North Branch, did the best they could all Monday in playing on the East and West Sides.

THE FIRE WENT FURTHER AND FURTHER NORTH,
taking both sides of North avenue, and continuing beyond that
TILL IT REACHED WRIGHT'S GROVE,
and Ogden's Grove, where it did not progress so easily amid the wet timber. The rain which began falling on Monday evening dampened the grass, and sensibly retarded it. Then it worked back again and got hold of the coal heaps and lumber yards lying south of Chicago avenue, and made a clean sweep of what was left there. So brilliant was the light on Monday evening that it was feared by some of those on the West Side that it would cross over there and obliterate what was left of the city.

WHAT REMAINS.
From Kinzie street to Fullerton avenue is three miles. At Chicago avenue, the North Division, is a little over a mile wide, and is still wider further north, until at Fullerton avenue, it is nearly two miles wide. This vast extent of territory is nearly as desolate and empty as it was 50 years ago. The only houses remaining are the old Iowa elevator, which fronts on the basin at the junction of the branches, and some of the low and insignificant frames on Kinzie down in that quarter. The width of the river at that point, and the direction of the wind, saved them. Mr. McCagg's house was burned, but his greenhouse was uninjured. The house of Mr. Mahlon D. Ogden, on Dearborn street and Lafayette place, was not even scorched. The Tower at the Water Works remains, as do the walls of the main building, but it is minus a roof. At one time it was hoped that Unity Church, which stands comparatively isolated, would escape, but the hope did not last long. A few houses were also left on Division street near the river, and one block on Sophia street near the park. All the rest has disappeared. The block pavements, on which so much money had been expended, and so much of which had been laid on that side of the river, has become honey-combed charcoal, and utterly useless.

The double engine at the water works is not seriously injured in itself, but the foundations are in such condition as to render running it dangerous. The smaller single engine will require extensive repairs. The larger single engine can run depends upon the cylinders, which may have been sufficiently heated to put them out of truth.
It appears that the readiest means to secure a renewal of water supply is to connect everything that the town affords in the way of steam pumping machinery with the boilers, which are uninjured, and the mains. A large horizontal engine, which formerly supplied the city, lies in the Water Works yard, and could probably render service. There are abundance of pipes and fittings in the city, and it is possible to secure a limited supply of water within three days, if the matter is pushed.

WHAT WAS DESTROYED.
Among the Buildings of note on the North Side which were destroyed were the Franklin, Mosely, Lincoln, Peckson Street Primary, Elm Street Primary, and other school buildings; the Clarendon Hotel on Clark street, the North Side Stables, from which nearly all the horses were saved, McCormick's reaper factory, the Chicago sugar refinery, the Galena freight house, the Galena elevator, Lill's and Sands' breweries, the tanneries along the North Branch, the German Theatre, at the corner of Indiana and Wells street. Unity, New England, and Westminster churches, the Church of the Holy Name, the Cathedral, the Hospital of the Alexian Brothers, the new Catholic on the corner of Sedgwick and Elm, with the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, the Chicago Historical Society, the Huron street Station, the Bethel, Galena depot, the Rayner Hotel, Ulrich's Block, Ewinn's Block, the Hatch House, the Humboldt House, Illinois Street Church, Armour, Dale & Co's elevator, Hiram Wheeler's elevator, the private residences of William B. Ogden, J. L. Stark, Isaac N. Arnold, J. B. Rice, George L. Dunlap, W. B. Houghtaling, Sam Johnson, E. I. Tinkham, Tom Mackin, the contractor, whose loss is from four to five hundred thousand dollars; George F. and Julian Rumsey, Edward Rurling, A. H. Burley, O. F. Fuller, Dr. C. V. Dyer, G. W. Goudy, Obadiah Jackson, General Rucker, the new Diversey Block, near the Water Works, E. B. McCre, Perry F. Smith, and Phil. Hoyne, were burned.

The Division Substation, as well as the one on the North avenue, the engine houses, the fine blocks on La Salle street, and the new buildings which have recently gone up on Division street, have also disappeared. No bridges remain except at Division street and North avenue.

STRIKING INCIDENTS.
A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, an eye witness to the terrible scene, states that while the fire was raging on the south side of

the river, a considerable number of persons were cut off from crossing and could not retreat on account of the flames. The water or the fire was the alternative presented. Not long did they hesitate.

The whole party was soon struggling in the water. How many crossed safely is not known, but it is known that one brave fellow saved a little girl by plunging into the water, and with his precious burden landed on the other side.

GHOULS AMONG THE RUINS.
It would seem almost incredible, yet it was true that fiends in human shape were even trying to spread the great fire in broader limits, and were everywhere robbing the dead, and the living and insulting their sick, weak and helpless. Hackmen for fabulous prices undertook to drive ladies to places of safety, and after driving them a few blocks robbed them of diamonds, watches and rings, and turned them out in the midst of smoke and flames to take care of themselves! Villains seized flaming inhabitants as they came from their blazing homes and robbed them, upon their own door steps.

Men and women plunged into the lake, to avoid a worse fate. Hackmen and expressmen lost all conscience, as to honesty, and robbed all who sought their services. In one instance a man was charged \$250, to convey his sick wife three blocks, and \$25 to \$100 was not considered unreasonable for a half hour's use of an express wagon.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.
This, of course is a much disputed point. A thousand theories are afloat, and each almost equally credible. None seems more probable than that it was started on the west side, where alone over 20 acres of buildings were consumed by thieves and robbers, for the purpose of plunder. This theory becomes more probable when it is remembered that in numerous instances after the fire began, these persons were caught setting fire in other localities, and though it is a harsh word to use, we must say that we are glad that they were summarily dealt with, some having been hung to the nearest lamp posts, and others instantly shot. The whole city seems to be infested with thieves and murderers, not only those who resided in the doomed city, but thousands from neighboring cities, all intent upon plunder and robbery, and all crimes incident to a villain's career.

SUFFERING.
Thousands of people are suffering. Thousands of children who had never known hunger were crying for bread. Thousands of sick, feeble and helpless persons, were taken out and laid on no softer beds than stone side walks, with no better covering than the heavens above, but thanks to the generosity of the people in every city in the whole country, as soon as aid could come, most liberally was it sent.

First came fire engines and fire companies, from Milwaukee, Detroit, Freeport, Rockford, Aurora, St. Louis, Joliet, Peoria, Quincy, and in fact every considerable place in the entire west, and next, every train that has come to Chicago, ever since, night or day has been loaded with provisions, beds and every manner of things good to eat and drink, for the houseless and homeless. Cincinnati gives \$200,000 in money, St. Louis, in five hour's time, raised \$105,000 in cash, and three times that amount in value of provisions, while every city and village in the United States, and even in Canada has responded to this common call upon humanity. Our own city of Ottawa has not been behind; we have sent car loads of bread and meat, until the Mayor of Chicago has requested us to send nothing more at present.

MARTIAL LAW.
The city is now under martial law, in consequence of the great ingress of rowdies and thieves, but quiet prevails, and things wear a more hopeful aspect. We already hear of prominent business men who are making preparations to rebuild. Eastern capitalists are ready to supply funds, and we doubt not that Chicago, in a few years, will be almost herself again, or, at least we hope such will be the case.

The Odd Fellows.
[Continued from page 1.]

ness; to legislate for the good and well-being of our various Lodges within our great jurisdiction, and to exercise over them our paternal care and consideration.
During the year just past our Order has been in a prosperous condition. Our membership has been largely increased; many new Lodges have been instituted; many have been instructed in the beauty, morality and usefulness of our principles; and all over our great Prairie State, in almost every city, town, village and hamlet may be found altars erected and dedicated to the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth. Odd-Fellowship, like a mighty giant, is last sweeping over our land; and whilst our Order is being established in Germany, the fatherland of so many of our zealous and true-hearted members, Switzerland, our sister republic, South America, as well as Australia and all the islands of the sea, we here at home have not been idle. We may be proud of the condition of our Order in Illinois, now numbering 395 working Lodges, with a membership of nearly 20,000 in good standing. Our jurisdiction stands in the front rank, and is second to none; and it is with emotions of pleasure that I report to you, representatives and Past Grand, that peace and harmony prevail within our borders. Brotherly love, charity and kindness are prevalent in our midst; and, from our rapid increase, it appears that the time is soon coming when we, like the great man of this age and time, shall weep because there is no more territory to conquer.

DECISIONS.
Hundreds of questions have been propounded to me, almost all of which I answered by referring to the laws we now have. If Lodge Deputies would examine the laws themselves, instead of permitting their Lodges to write to the Grand Master, much labor would be saved that officer.

I have avoided making any decisions as much as possible, as I am satisfied that we have more laws on our statute-book now than we can well digest.

[Then follows a list of twenty-four decisions, together with re-instatements and dispensations, for which we have not space.]

I have also granted dispensations for the following new Lodges, and would recommend that you grant them charters, viz:

[These lodges were 25 in number, located in the following counties:
Two in Morgan, one in Massac, one in Calhoun one in Winnebago, one in Knox, two in Cook, one in Jefferson, two in Jersey, one in Iroquois, one in Union, one in Washington, one in Logan, one in Effingham, one in Hancock, one in Brown, one in Christian, one in McLean, one in Jackson, one in Pike, one in St. Clair, one in Livingston, one in Sangamon, one in Madison.

I have also issued dispensations for the following Rebecca Lodges, and advise that charters be granted.

[These lodges are 22 in number, in Lee, Kane, McLean, Menry, two in McDonough, DeWitt, Tazewell, Fulton, Adams Jo Davies, three in Cook, St. Clair, Henry, Fayette, Marion and Champaign counties.

[Then follows a lengthy report of "appeals and miscellaneous" items.]

The report concludes as follows:
When called upon by you to assume the duties of Grand Master, I acknowledge I had but little conception of the magnitude of the work assigned me. My official connection with you during the past year has been pleasing indeed, although very laborious. I have endeavored to perform my duty faithfully, keeping in view my obligations and the heavy responsibility resting upon me. In all cases I have endeavored to act justly, impartially, and to the best interest of our order; and any mistakes I may have committed, I assure you were of the head, and not of the heart.

As I surrender my authority into your hands from whence it came, I do so with the kindest feelings toward all with whom I have had official relations. I am under obligations to many of you for your advice and assistance, and to this Grand Lodge en masse for its hearty co-operation. More especially am I grateful to our esteemed Grand Secretary, N. C. Nason, for many favors shown me during my administration. I always found him prompt, active, and obliging, and I sincerely congratulate the Grand Body and the Order throughout the state on being so fortunate in having the services of so faithful, efficient, gentlemanly and qualified an officer, whose loss would be irreparable to the Order.

I am, in the bonds of our Order,
Fraternally yours,
T. B. NEEDLES, Grand Master.

THURSDAY, Oct. 12.
The Lodge met pursuant to adjournment.

The new officers were duly installed.
Rock Island was selected as the next place of meeting.

Telegrams were received from all parts of the United States from other lodges, offering aid to the suffering people of Chicago. Lessing Lodge of Ottawa gave \$200.

A resolution was adopted to print 1500 copies of the journal in English, and 500 in German.

In the Grand Encampment the following officers were elected:

Grand Patriarch—J. H. Lechty, of Mt. Carroll.
Grand High Priest—J. B. Lewey, of Greenville.
Grand Senior Warden—J. L. Stone, Metropolis.
Grand Junior Warden—J. B. Young, of Chicago.
Grand Representative—G. Tichenor.
Grand Secretary—N. C. Nason.

After passing resolutions of thanks to the people of Ottawa the Lodge adjourned.

Married.
At the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, October 11th, 1871, by A. N. Shoemaker, of Chicago, Mr. JOHN V. SMACK, of New York, to Miss JOSIE SCHULER, youngest daughter of our old friend and townsman, John A. Schuler, Esq.

New Advertisement.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
The National City Bank,
AT OTTAWA, ILLINOIS, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS
ON THE 22ND DAY OF OCTOBER 1871.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$254,175.27
Overdrafts	1,380.32
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	10,300.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	3,350.00
Due from Banking and Reserve Agents	79,079.07
Due from other National Banks	4.75
Due from State Banks	2.75
Banking House	10,000.00
Expenses	790.25
Taxes paid	185.22
Cash Items (including stamps)	574.87
Furniture and Fixtures	10,445.00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,218.70
Specie (Gold)	52.50
Legal Tender Notes	30,000.00
	\$496,975.38
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Exchange	18.40
Interest	648.37
Profit and Loss	114.84
Circulation outstanding	30,000.00
Individual Deposits	275,611.34
	\$456,973.33

J. ELIAS P. SHELTON, Cashier of the National City Bank, Ottawa, Ill., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. P. SHELTON, Cashier.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss:
County of La Salle, ss:
I, ELIAS P. SHELTON, Cashier of the National City Bank, do hereby certify that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. SILVER, Notary Public.
1871.
CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. CATON,
Cashier of the National Bank,
L. H. RAMES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
First National Bank of Marseilles,
AT MARSEILLES, IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, AT
CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 22, 1871.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$93,554.45
Overdrafts	1,380.32
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	10,300.00
Due from Banking and Reserve Agents	6,983.75
Due from other National Banks	2,010.01
Banking House	2,216.51
Expenses	790.25
Current Expenses	408.66
Premiums	5,087.50
Cash Items (including stamps)	56.47
Due from other National Banks	3,241.12
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	62.84
U. S. Treasurer	1,000.00
Profit and Loss	3.75
	\$109,219.25
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Exchange	18.40
Interest	741.36
National Bank Circulation outstanding	27,000.00
Individual Deposits	21,359.49
	\$100,219.25

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss:
County of La Salle, ss:
I, W. C. TILSON, Cashier of the First National Bank of Marseilles, do hereby certify that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. C. TILSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, on 26th day of October 1871.
J. A. FRANK, Notary Public.
CORRECT—Attest:
J. W. BOW,
D. E. SMITH,
R. A. TILSON, } Directors.

PLAYING CARDS AND GAMES at
OSMAN & HAFEMAN'S.

New Advertisements.

UNDERWRITERS' INSURANCE.

The following circular, from the Underwriters' Agency of New York, has been received by G. A. KELLOGG, Agents of said company at this city, to wit:

"NEW YORK, October 10th, 1871.
To OUR AGENTS: A meeting of the officers of the Germania, Hanover, Niagara and Republic Insurance Companies, composing the Underwriters' Agency, was held this day to consider the proper course for this Agency with regard to the Chicago fire. The facts concerning our risks are as follows:
"If every risk we have on our books in the burnt district proves a total loss, we pay \$995,000; and collect re-insurance from 2000 sound companies, \$99,000; making a net loss of \$906,000.
"The individual companies stand prepared to meet their respective payments immediately on adjustment of claims. A resolution was passed directing the undersigned to expediate adjustments and to call for the cash at sight.
"The condition of the companies, after full settlement, will show upwards of half a million dollars surplus over untouched capitals, leaving total assets at least two millions and a half. We are, therefore, strong beyond question, and our policy is among the safest in the country.
"You will please push our business with energy, but with even more than usual circumspection as to character of risks and all largely insured trades. RYAN SHOULD BE DETERMINED.
"You can assure your customers that the Underwriters' Agency is thorough-sound and as conservative as ever.
"Respectfully,
"A. STODDARD,
"General Agent."

Oct. 14. PAINTING: PAINTING: HOSSACK & HARDEN

Respectfully announce to their customers and the public that they are to be found in their old stand,

145 Main St., Checkered Front,

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of

House & Sign Painting

Ornamental and Plain Signs,

Gilding on Wood and Glass,

Plain and Fancy Paper Hanging,

Kalsomining, Glazing & Graining,

IN THE BEST STYLES.

They Make a Specialty of Getting up Window Shades,

For Store Fronts, in the Latest Chicago Styles.

Ottawa, Ill., October 11th, 1871—6mo8

AUCTION: AUCTION: The undersigned will sell, on

Saturday, Oct. 14, 1871,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Five Acres of Land, use, &c.,

Situated on the bluff, at

Also a horse, a spring wagon, and other articles.

TERMS—Seven months credit on accounts exceeding \$10, on notes with approved security, without interest; if not paid when due, 10 per cent. interest from date to be added. All amounts under \$10, cash.

Ottawa, Oct. 11th, 1871—2w
THOMAS BECKER,
(Shelton's Friend)

WOODS, GOODING & CO., General Produce

Commission Merchants,

Ulrich's Hotel, cor. 2nd and State sts., Chicago, Ill.

Solicit consignments from country merchants. Prompt returns guaranteed.

R. M. WOODS. D. W. C. GOODING. S. E. MINER.

AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at auction, at

his residence, opposite the fair grounds at Ottawa, on

Monday, October 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all his household

goods, two bowling alleys, chairs, tables, stoves, &c., including

all his household furniture and fixtures. Sale without reserve, as I am going out of business. Also, three horses, wagon, harness, plows, &c. Terms: cash known at the sale.

Oct. 14—1w
PHILIP WOLF.

DISSOLUTION.—Partnership between the

undersigned in the City of New York in Ottawa was dissolved

by mutual consent on the 2nd of Oct. 1871. The business

will be continued at the same place by Newton Ward, by whom all accounts will be settled.

Ottawa, Oct. 9, 1871—3w
GEORGE W. SPENCER.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF THOMAS GAVIN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator

of the estate of Thomas Gavin, late of the County of La

Salle and State of Illinois, deceased, will appear before

the County Court of said county on the third Monday

(being the 15th day of December) at said Court House in Ot-

tawa, in said county, when and where all persons having claims

or demands against said estate are notified to attend and pre-

sent the same in writing for adjustment.

Dated this 10th day of October A. D. 1871.

Oct 14—4w
MICHAEL FREERHILL,
Administrator.

DISSOLUTION.—Partnership formerly ex-

isting between Louis & J. A. S. in the dry goods and groceries

business, in Dayton, O., was dissolved on the 30th of September 1871. The business will be continued

at the old stand by the undersigned.

Dayton, Oct. 7, 1871—3w
J. E. SPEARS.